

THE CONFEDERATE.

A. H. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS:

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....	\$15
" " 3 "	9
" " 1 "	3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months.....	10
" " 3 "	5

WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months.....

No subscriptions will be received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

"Mr. Holden's Questions."

This morning we have nothing to do, and as Mr. Holden has filled his last issue with his slanderous imputations, we mean to occupy the defensive long enough to put the matter at rest; and we mean to answer his questions for Gov. Vance thoroughly and respectfully; not with any vain hope that he will do us justice, nor because we suppose for a moment that he has any honest motive; but because we wish to inform the public, once for all, that Mr. Holden's insinuations in this matter, are slanderous; and that his character may be the more thoroughly exposed to the public view. To the questions:

"First—Did not you (Gov. Vance) know when you appointed Col. McRae, that he already had a State Agent in Europe, and that the large expense of Col. McRae's mission would be unnecessarily incurred?"

Answer.—The contract with Mr. Sanders stipulated for its execution at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and there was no intention for Col. McRae to proceed to Europe. But Major Sanders (the son of Mr. Geo. N. Sanders) was captured, his papers seized, the whole plan of operations, so far as Halifax was concerned, was exposed to the enemy, and it was rendered impossible to execute it at Halifax; and the interest of the State, and justice to Mr. Sanders, required Col. McRae, to go to Europe; and this Mr. Holden knew from the contract,

The substances of the second question is—“why does not Gov. Vance require Col. McRae to settle his accounts with the Auditor?”

In this question there is much of statement; and coming from Mr. Holden, much of error. It is not true that Col. McRae was ever detailed as an Editor; that any private committee was appointed to settle his accounts. Col. McRae became an editor a few days before the passage of the law exempting editors, and is exempted by virtue of that law.

Mr. Battle and Mr. Rogers were not a committee to settle Col. McRae's accounts; but they were requested to arbitrate and determine his compensation, as he had become entitled to additional compensation by reason of the imposition of additional duties, after the compensation had been fixed by Gen. Martin for the original duties. It was necessary to fix the compensation before the “accounts” could be sent to the Auditor for settlement. These gentlemen reduced Col. McRae's compensation below the amount agreed on originally with Gen. Martin, and he was unwilling to abide their decision; for it was not within the scope of the arbitration.

The reasons why Gov. Vance does not require, and Col. McRae does not submit his accounts to the Auditor for settlement are two: First, Major Weston, the agent whom Col. McRae appointed when he returned, and who has disbursed the funds, has been obliged to correspond with the Governor relative to certain of the goods which did not come up to the samples; it being his purpose in this correspondence to protect the interest of the State by obtaining on these goods a diminution of price. (Does Mr. Holden object to this?) He has also been obliged to settle with an insurance company, for damage to some of the goods shipped, and this has involved delay. Col. McRae has written to Major Weston, urging the transmission of his accounts current; for he is more anxious for a settlement than Mr. Holden can possibly be.

The second reason against a settlement can be removed by Gov. Vance at any moment. Col. McRae claims an additional compensation for the additional service he was called on to render, to wit: the effecting the negotiation itself. Is this not fair? What does Mr. Holden say to it? Is this not his habit with reference to the public printing? For superintending Mr. Sanders' contract, Gov. Vance agreed, on Gen. Martin's suggestion, to allow \$5,000, and \$500 per month. Col. McRae claims for the further service, about 1 per cent. on the negotiation. If he and Gov. Vance cannot agree, Col. McRae is willing to refer it to a jury. Is Mr. Holden opposed to this? Col. McRae is willing to trust the people.

Now what has Col. McRae done? He has negotiated a sale of the State bonds, for the delivery of “Common Rosin” at Wilmington, for one DOLLAR A BARREL; and the contract will show that he has netted for the State seventy-five cents per barrel, after paying all expenses. Mr. Holden is invited to find a man who will question the excellence of the bargain. For two hundred and twenty-eight thousand barrels of this Common Rosin, Col. McRae has placed in the hands of Major Dowd:

5000	Over-coats,
5000	Pants,
5000	Jackets,
5000	Shirts,
5000	Caps,
10,000	Blankets,
10,000	pair Shoes.

And the balance in Cloths.

The Rosin sold will cost the State, if purchased now, about \$3 per barrel, or \$684,000. The ten thousand pairs of shoes will sell at \$100 a pair, or one million of dollars—so that the shoes alone will pay for the whole operation, and the balance is clear gain.

Having effected such an operation—having risked capture by the enemy to do so—to say

WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

NO. 23.

Forrest's Late Fight.

A correspondent of the *Mobile Advertiser*, writing from Tupelo, Mississippi, under date of June 15, gives the annexed account of Forrest's late fight:

On the 1st of June Gen. Forrest moved eastward. He had been apprised for some time that a force of from 6000 to 12,000 was being fitted out in Memphis for an expedition to Sherman's army, in charge of 300 wagons loaded of supplies, and for the purpose also of furnishing this much more transportation, with large ambulances train, and twenty-four pieces of artillery, with the troops that accompanied them to Oxford. His force, consisting only of two brigades [for Chalmers went somewhere some time ago] immediately returned to ponson upon the enemy.—Rucker's brigade returned from Oxford, and Johnson's command came down from North Alabama.

Thus this force, though not half as large as that of the enemy, was at once, and unexpectedly to the enemy, concentrated on the Mobile and Ohio road and just in time to head him at Price's cross roads, six miles from Baldwin. Skirmishing began about 8 o'clock in the morning by Col. Rucker; Col. Johnston soon came up and assisted to head the enemy in check; Col. Lyon, with his Kentucky brigade, came in before 12 o'clock, and Col. Bell's gallant brigade—with the exception of the Third Tennessee, commanded by Col. Bartean, who was sent to the enemy's rear—reached the field at 1 o'clock. The enemy seemed frustrated by this sudden resistance on his front, yet pushed vigorously forward and endeavored to overrun our forces. The fighting for the next three hours was severe, and charge after charge was made, column after column was hurled with headlong impetuosity by the enemy against us, and by us against the enemy. At 4 o'clock the 2d Tennessee had reached the rear of the enemy, and made a furious attack. The enemy at first sent back a regiment of infantry, then 200 cavalry, and becoming still more alarmed at the vicinity of the attack in front and the appearance of a force in his rear, sent back all his cavalry and commenced a retreat. His forces in front were driven in dismay, and the whole body of his troops demoralized. Wagons, artillery, cavalry, infantry, negroes, and wounded, went back in one confused mass, blocking up the roads and running through woods and fields. Over two hundred wagons and four hundred pieces of artillery were abandoned in less than one hour after the retreat began.

Our force pursued until dark and then camped for the night. The greatest injury inflicted upon us during this engagement was by an ambuscade.

Wileman's and Russell's regiments, of Bell's brigade, suffered severely.

It is unfortunate that more caution was not exercised to prevent such unnecessary damage.

Mr. Hanes was soon afterwards affixed with a miserable *coquettish* scold, and, (he is a notoriously modest man) crept up in the columns of the *Standard* over the signature of “Davidson.” Not content with this, he comes to the scratch again, “over the same signature,” but in order that the world might trace up his habitation by his real name, he hails from Clemmons. Every one who saw him, remembers the *panzer* and *panzermeister*—*panzermeister* of those articles. All the Yankees world took the *Standard* and “Davidson” to their embrace at once, and thence forward, for “life and death.” They were one and inseparable. Is there such a man living in Clemmonsville? It is a quiet little village, and one might suppose too warm a climate for this Northern “Davidson” and reconstruction shirkie. He does not live there, and he wrongs those true and tried people of that village by this unfortunate and inordinate propensity to mingle with his superiors. The county of Davidson ought to protest against this scurrilous use of her good name by one of her recent sons.

We take pleasure in laying the following Card from Dr. Leigh before our readers. Our article to which it refers, as stated by us yesterday, was based upon what we had heard from others; and we are glad to record the refutation contained in this Card, as well as in the communication of “A Sick Soldier,” in another column:

GENERAL HOSPITAL, NO. 8,

Baleigh, June 28th, 1864.

Editor's Confederate.—In reply to an article in your paper of this date, headed “Peace Institute Hospital,” allow me to say that the statements therein made are incorrect.

The patients in this Hospital, in addition to the regular army rations, have all the delicacies that this market will afford. As regards the cleanliness of this Hospital, it will compare favorably with any in the State. From its location it is impossible to place the latrines so that they will not be contiguous to the roads if a proper regard is had to the health of the patients. This Hospital is open to the inspection of any one who desires to learn the truth, and they can see for themselves the facts upon which the complaints are based.

H. G. LEIGH,

Surgeon in charge.

Justic to the Soldiers.

The Fayetteville *Observer*, at the suggestion of a “venerable citizen,” proposes a measure which we think worthy of earnest consideration.—It is that Congress should give to each soldier a Confederate bond for \$500 or \$1000, not transferable, but with interest payable semi-annually, principal payable at the end of 20 years.

We agree with the *Observer*, that there are many considerations which favor this idea. In the first place, the soldiers have not been adequately paid, as all admit, and this not for lack of will, but only because of the want of means. \$500 or \$1,000 would in some measure atone for this; and posterity can and ought to pay it. In the next place, the game of the demagogues who will be prepared to preach repudiation—that infamous idea—would be effectually blocked. Not a man of them would ever dare to broach such an idea, if there were a million or half a million of such bonds in the hands of as many soldiers or their widows and orphan children. Still again, it would do much towards putting an end to desertions. Only those would receive such a bond as continued in the service faithful to the end, and had been disabled in the service, or the representatives of such as had sacrificed their lives in service. To all these it would not only be an annual pension, but would be more—a badge of honor, the highest that a grateful country could bestow upon the achievers of its liberties—its saviors, under God, from a worse than Egyptian bondage. Deserters would be marked by being refused a participation in this benefit.

It is proposed that the bonds should not be transferable, for the purpose of saving the recipients from the clutches of the speculators.

We do not think that any one will object to such an addition to the national debt. The country owes that, and much more, to the brave soldiers. And its independence achieved, the Confederacy will spring forward in such a career of prosperity as will enable it to meet all its obligations, large though they may be.

The *Standard* wants Gov. Vance to have “Lt. Howard tried and punished, for encouraging mob law.” The bylaws is the only animal, we believe, that makes war upon the dead in full dress, but horrible in dishabille—beautiful on the smile, but maddening on the yell—exquisitely in place in the nursery, but awfully out of place in the parlor, or railway carriage—the well-spring of delight, and thus protecting Mr. Holden's person, property and family. And yet for his base selfish ends, he would invoke punishment upon him. Shame!

AN EDITOR'S IDEA OF BABIES.—An editor who has been married about a year, speaking of his baby, says: “The delight of the day, the torments of the night—elegant in full dress, but horrible in dishabille—beautiful on the smile, but maddening on the yell—exquisitely in place in the nursery, but awfully out of place in the parlor, or railway carriage—the well-spring of delight, and the recipient of unlimited spankings—the glory of ‘pa,’ and the happiness of ‘ma’—who wouldn't have ‘em?”

For the Confederate.

PEACE HOSPITAL, Raleigh N. C.

June 28, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—I find in this morning's issue of the *Confederate*, an Editorial on a communication received from “A Wounded Soldier,” in which grievous complaints are made of the treatment of the soldiers, inmates of this institution. You will please give me a small space in your paper in reply to the same.

I don't pretend to know anything of the treatment this “wounded soldier” has received at this Hospital, but I can speak for myself and others of this ward, and as far as my observation has extended, there is no reason of complaint of the treatment here.

We have thus answered Mr. Holden's questions, calmly, temperately, fully and frankly. If he possesses a spark of manly or honest principle, he will repeat; and not even for malice, nor out of desperation, continue this silly assault.

There is one question put by Mr. Holden which merits another answer. He asks:—“And how much gold has Col. McRae received, besides the eleven thousand dollars which he claims?”

We answer, NOT A CENT! neither received, nor to be received; and if Mr. Holden means

For the Confederate.

Lewis Hanes, Esq., &c., &c.

“Lewis Hanes, Esq., &

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

A NEW FIRM.—Holden and Sanders.

But you (Gov. Vance) broke the contract with him, and he had written to Europe, and goes to the "business" of San-Melos."

Thus Mr. Holden distinctly charges that Gov. Vance broke his contract with George N. Sanders. Of course then Sanders is entitled to damages. Sanders makes the same allegation, and lays his damages at more than one hundred thousand dollars. Indeed we have heard that he claims a million. Here then Mr. Holden and Sanders are working together against the State, to establish this enormous claim, and realize this large sum out of the people.

We are inclined to think that Mr. Holden was holding up Sanders' claim out of malice to Gov. Vance, or to make political capital, but the public think we do not do him justice. We apprehend that the public sentiment is settling down into conviction that there is a partnership in this matter between Sanders and Mr. Holden, and that Mr. Holden is to share the profits of the operation.

The grounds on which this conviction is reached, are these:

1. The habits of Mr. Holden, his indiscriminate use of money, as witness his early inclination to have charge of both papers, the *Star* and *Standard*.

2. The exceeding fondness of Mr. Holden for Naval store operations, as witness his log cabin brochures, and for more positive testimony see how fascinating to him is the "order of Naval stores."

3. The positive manner in which he asserts Mr. Sanders' claim. He extracts the breach of contract Gov. Vance by a positive assurance.

Now, if Mr. Holden is elected Governor, this claim of George N. Sanders will be presented to him for liquidation. The damages claimed will be from one hundred thousand to a million dollars; for Mr. Sanders says "he could have sold the Raiai at \$3 per barrel, which would be \$64,000, and had only to account for one, which would be \$228,000; leaving \$456,000, in addition to which he claims 10 per cent. commission; and the "Yankee Government prices" on the goods purchased with greenbacks depreciated to two hundred, this would be one hundred per cent. more.

Now, if Mr. Holden is a partner in the concern, and has already made up his mind that Gov. Vance did break the contract, and damages are due, he will have justice and

policy both on his side in settling it.

T. H. P.

"We believe we were slain by an armed party of disporters, who were destroying our property and robbing our life."—*Advertiser Standard*, June 28, 1864.

Of course Mr. Holden "was alarmed by the fact of disport": the *confederate* will furnish additional evidence. They were soldiers that mobbed, and had *bayonets*; to "go in" *among them* was impossible. Under ordinary circumstances, the ladies of the family might have been thought of, for they might very naturally be alarmed, or at least affrighted by the presence of "an armed body of desperate men." But here they were clean forgotten. "Feeling that we were not safe on the premises, we immediately retired from the house." Such is Mr. Holden's statement.

And then he walked down the Main street, to the Executive mansion, found the front door locked, "went around to the South front," (sometimes called the back door,) got in, took "hold on the horns of the altar," waited till the Governor came, in fact very badly, asked for brandy, some very good "blockade luxuries" was set out, let go one horn afresh, and took a horn of the last mentioned, and soon after retired. Now on this state of the case we have only one reason to venture.

Perhaps Mr. Holden would like to have "a guard." If he would, and is placed again in similar circumstances, let him apply to Col. Duncan K. McRae. He "will act as high private, or in any capacity, however subordinate," for the protection of ladies situated as those of Mr. Holden's family, and Mr. Holden may retire as soon as he feels unsafe, with the assurance that Col. McRae will see to it that those under his protection suffer no intruders.

From the Biblical Recorder.

"The annual Council of the church in North Carolina adjourned from Williamsboro to Raleigh, to meet on the 22d inst., assembled in this city at 11 o'clock, yesterday morning.—*Daily Confederate*, 28d.

What wonderful men are Editors! By a masterly stroke of the pen, three churches in North Carolina, as respectable in talents, position, and certainly in piety, and with more than tenfold as numerous, are here coldly blotted out of existence, and "the church" alone remains as the Bride of the Lamb! During the suspension of the *Intelligencer*, has the "Confederate" become the organ of "the church"?

It is, to say the least, had taste and worse policy for a political journal thus to champion the most arrogant and offensive doctrines of a most intolerant church. We should have attributed the above very significant phraseology to inadvertence, were this the first time such pretensions have been set up in that paper for the church. We should like to know whether the *Confederate* is a religious or political journal?

T. H. P.

"What Wonderful Men are Editors!"

It seems we are in the midst of a new fight in the last *Biblical Recorder*, a paper published in this city, "devoted to Religion, Morality, Literature and General Intelligence," we believe of the Baptist persuasion— we are charged with "blotting out of existence three churches in North Carolina," with a masterly stroke of the pen. If we have done this great thing and sinned against God, we pray for mercy—for we were wholly unconscious of it.

A very excellent friend furnished us the notices about the "annual council of the church," and the fact is, we never read it until we saw it in the article of "T. H. P." It was not inserted as editorial, as can be seen by the signature at the close, which "T. H. P." omitted to copy in his quotation of the article. But if we had read it, we should probably not have altered it, for we should never have anticipated the storm it has evoked.

We would only say to "T. H. P." who takes for granted is a person of "good taste" and "good policy," that his wrath at the opposition that we "champion" the most arrogant and offensive doctrines of a most intolerant church, is mischievous; and as to being an "organ" of any church, the thing impossible—for no choir in the world could sing after our music.

We leave "the church," as we do the Baptist doctrine of immersion or exclusive communion, with whatever of tolerance or intolerance there may be about either, or both, the care of preachers—only occasionally consulting, when we see these hot—that they will preserve "good policy and good taste" keeping cool, and by avoiding accusations against one another of "arrogance and intolerance."

YANKEE OFFICERS IN A NOVEL CAPACITY.

An evidence of the condition of these negroes, and the circumstances under which many of them were taken, we would state that two births occurred among them on Wednesday night. One in the bushes on the side of the road, and the other in an ambulance. To General Mahone's credit, it is said, he makes the Yankee officers officials in the capacity of accoucheurs and surges. They profess great love for the poor negro, and comfort their human masters in comfortable homes, and it is only right and proper that they should practice what they preach.

Interesting from Virginia.

From the *Petersburg Express*, July 3.

As was anticipated yesterday, the *Confederate* was vigorously attacked Tuesday afternoon about 12 o'clock, by Gen. Hampton, over upon Cheatham in the campaign in which the rebels made their retreat from Stony Creek Depot. The fight was not one, but Southern arms proved too much for Yankee thighs and plunders, and the enemy were soon driven beyond the church in this direction.

Various efforts were made to avail our cavalry by going around it, but the Yankees knowledge of the geography of the country, was too limited to serve him. He had certain knowledge of but one road that led to Stony Creek Depot, and over that the Confederate cavalry exercised absolute control.

Gen. Hampton continued to harass and annoy them during the whole of Tuesday night, forcing them back slowly. At day light Wednesday morning he turned their left flank, and the retreat soon became a rout.

Wilson's shattered columns now betook themselves to the next most direct route to Grant's Headquarters, which was the road from Dinwiddie Courthouse to Prince George, and which crosses the railroad a few hundred yards south of Reams' Station.

DURBEE, 12 M.

Deluded creatures. They little dreamed that they were literally jumping from the frying pan into the fire—going from bad to worse. At Reams' our gallant boys were wide awake, and here the enemy encountered the ever vigilant and never tiring Mahone, who was well posted and strongly supported by General Fitz Lee's well known fighting brigade of cavalry.

Gen. Mahone at first intended to ambuscade the rascals, and would have done so, but for the miscarriage of an order which allowed the artillery to fire, rather prematurely, and thus apprise the retreating hordes of our whereabouts.

Gen. Mahone's line of battle was formed with Pinnegan's Floridians on the right, and resting on the old Brunswick Stage road, while Gen. Saunders, (now commanding Wilcox's old Brigade,) occupied the left, and rested on the railroad. Fitz Lee's cavalry was on the right flank.

The fight commenced at daylight, and a prisoner informs us that the enemy's first charge was made by the noted Col. Spear, who advanced with the remark, that "he would ride through those d—d dismounted cavalry or die in the attempt." But there is a wide difference between "talking and doing," and the charge was so gallantly met by both artillery and infantry, that the enemy's column receded, and did not again essay to come forward.

There were many reports of heavy firing and much fighting yesterday in the direction of Dinwiddie Courthouse, but up to twelve o'clock last night, we had failed to ascertain anything to the contrary.

It is now known that we have killed, wounded and captured at least 2,500 of the enemy, taken 14 pieces of artillery, 2,000 horses, and many ambulances, wagons, etc.—The Yankees have destroyed a little rail on two roads, and a depot or two, but they have been made to pay dearly for their whistling.

Our loss is very small all causes.

The *Examiner* has the following interesting editorial:

Has a new era begun for the cavalry of Virginia? The really brilliant and useful service which it has done within the last four weeks, at least kindles the hope that organization and discipline have at last been felt in its ranks. The want of these things—not of valor, not of good arms, not of good horses—was the cause of its long eclipse. If the same strictness of military law had always been enforced in the cavalry of Virginia, its efficiency would never have been less than that of our ever glorious infantry. There are, indeed, reasons why our cavalry ought to have been superior to our infantry. Certainly, the disparity of the Yankee horse to that of the Confederacy ought to have been greater than the inequality of the infantry of the two countries.

Finally, the enemy took position, and commenced fortifying with fears rails, which which Wilson's *incorrigibles* fall back. This was near the residence of Mr. Perkins, on the stage road. Our men continued to press the enemy, however, and so to fall back, until he reached the fords over Roanoke Swamp, about four miles from Roanoke, where the enemy's retreat became a rout. Here our infantry halted, but the cavalry continued to press the invaders, and at last accounts, were subsequently recaptured.

ANOTHER RUM.

About 12 o'clock, all things being ready on our side, a general advance was ordered, before which Wilson's *incorrigibles* fall back.

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THE FRUIT.

Our victory was complete, and the fruits are glorious. We captured thirty-five U. S. wagons, thirty-three ambulances, filled with Yankee wounded; eleven beautiful Napoleon guns; about 700 negroes, train of buggies, carriages, etc., stolen from farmers, some mile in length, and a large number of horses.

THE NEGROES.

The poor negroes, was the most notable feature of the great capture. They comprised every conceivable class of the race, and as the vast throng crowded to the office of Provost Marshal Hawley yesterday afternoon, marching in open and rather promiscuous order, they occupied nearly the whole of Bank street. We noticed among them the old and the young, the robust and the infirm; the quick footed and the halt; the bright mulattoes in tawdry finery, and the ebony-skinned and the mulatto, dressed in homespun; hundreds of children—some of them little picaninnies, with their solitary garment of shirt—scarcely reaching below their hips, and many at their mothers' breast; while others were of such tender years, that they had to be carried on the backs of their parents. And when we thought of these creatures driven from happy and contented homes, and made to walk many long and tedious miles, through heat and dust, until they were hungered and fatigued, we could not resist the conviction, that the authors of all their trouble had justly merited more than a felon's fate. There is an act in our state code affixing a severe penalty for the crime of kidnapping. Every Yankee prisoner taken in this raid should be punished, and we hope that our State authorities will see to it that not one escapes.

FROM GEORGIA.

In Georgia the Confederate cavalry are seriously interrupting General Sherman's communications. On the 18th instant, General Wharton, at the head of 2,500 men, captured and destroyed, on the railroad between Kingston and Dalton, five freight trains loaded with supplies for Sherman's army. Two days later two other freight trains, also loaded with supplies, were captured by the Confederates near Roswell.

We have nothing to report from the *Advertiser*, our last intelligence, will be remembered, was that Col. H. C. Morris captured the strong position occupied by the Confederates on Lookout Mountain, but was subsequently compelled to abandon it.

FROM ARKANSAS.

A telegram from St. Louis states that all the military posts between Cape Girardeau and Little Rock have been abandoned, and that the Confederates have regained all but a small portion of Arkansas.

Correspondence of the Chattanooga Rebel.

ON THE WING.

Atlanta Ga., June 27th.—News from the front this day, glorious. The enemy this morning assaulted our left centre with seven lines of battle, and were repelled with terrible slaughter. Reliable men put it down at seven thousand killed and wounded, with the loss of three stand of colors, and many prisoners. The artillery fire was terrific. Prisoners report that Thomas said he intended to run to Kenneway Mountain this morning or die in the attempt, but had done neither up to 2 o'clock, nor did there seem to be any prospect of his doing so. Met Maj. J. P. Strange, Gen. Forrest's gallant Assistant A. General to-day. With the exception of his wounded arm he is in excellent health and spirits. His arm is healing rapidly. Brig. Gen. G. J. Pillow, crossed the "Cooee" river last Tuesday, on a war hunt in Sherman's rear. More anon.

THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners, to the number of some 400, were brought in yesterday. There are twelve commissioned officers. In this number are not included any taken by Gen. Hampton in the fight near Sappington Church, Tuesday afternoon and night, about 150 of the prisoners who were reached here are very badly wounded. They were stretched out in the grounds surrounding the Federal Hospital yesterday, and presented a truly dejected and wretched condition. Several of them have been wounded ever since Thursday and Saturday of last week, in the fight near Nottoway Courthouse and at Staunton River Bridge. A few breathed their last yesterday morning, and several others were evidently on the eve of dissolution. We saw a stalwart man die under the shade of a tree, while his comrades looked on with no concern whatever. A youth of but sixteen, who is frightfully wounded in the lower part of the abdomen, is probably ere this in eternity.

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These prisoners represent that the fight at

Staunton River Bridge was a most gallant one on our part. They say they were told that the Confederates defended by night only, but they had even better fighters since the war commenced.

It is reported by several of the prisoners that Col. Spears was wounded in the fight at Reams' Wednesday; and many are of the opinion, that K. is in our possession disguised as a private.

THE PLUNDER.

The plunder captured from the raiders embraces silver ware, clothing, baggage, bat-chucks, pleasure carriages, harness, etc. Among other carriages is a large lot of ladies' undergarments, embracing many elegant chemises and petticoats. Several of this class of garments have been torn up by the Yankees to bandage the wounds of these plunderers.

Prisoners state that they never knew horses so rare, and that on the largest plantations not a horse was to be found.

We are glad that the plunders were apprehended by the approach of the thieves in time to remove their animals.

Many of the prisoners state that their relations give out three days ago, and that they have been living on hard corn and green apples for the past forty-eight hours or more. This is much better fare than they deserve.

LATEST.

Fourteen of the Yankees raiders, among them several officers, came in yesterday from the woods in Dinwiddie, under a flag of truce, and delivered themselves over to our pickets. They knew that capture was inevitable, but when brought in last night, claimed considerable credit for having voluntarily surrendered, and threw out some hints about peculiar privileges.

Provost Marshal Bridge soon

arrived with a party of cavalry.

They surrendered their horses and equipments.

There were many reports of heavy firing and much fighting yesterday in the direction of Dinwiddie Courthouse, but up to twelve o'clock last night, we had failed to ascertain anything to the contrary.

It is now known that we have killed, wounded and captured at least 2,500 of the enemy, taken 14 pieces of artillery, 2,000 horses, and many ambulances, wagons, etc.—The Yankees have destroyed a little rail on two roads, and a depot or two, but they have been made to pay dearly for their whistling.

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THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

White Petersburg and Richmond are beleaguered, and our wretched undaunted soldiers are stemming the ranks of the foe, and broiling in the heat of the sun, and watching in the dead of the night, in a contest amid the throns of which a nation agonizes and struggles for life, another campaign, not a hundred miles away from these dread scenes, is passing, which is to decide whether, in accordance with the almost universal wish of well-disposed persons, the present Chief Magistrate of North Carolina shall fill out another term, or whether he shall give way to the self-put-up pretensions of Mr. Holden. And this campaign is attracting, also, its share of attention—not here alone, but over the lines, and among the Yankee enemies.

A New York Tribune of date the 7th of June, is now in our hands. It is the sheet of Horace Greeley, of whom the English language can scarce furnish a suitable description. If there is a villain rife for hell in all the earth, it is Horace Greeley. This Horace Greeley thus advocates the election of Mr. Holden:

"Holden was a Breckinridge Democrat, and familiar with the secession conspiracy from the egg. He is very likely to be elected, unless the vote of the people at home shall be nullified by that of the soldiers in the Rebel armies. Davis trembles at the prospect of Holden's success, and means to defeat it by fair means or foul; * * * but when the old flag shall fly once more over North Carolina, there will be a reckoning for these deeds and their doers."—*New York Tribune*, June 7th, 1864.

Mr. Holden has now another organ—not to circulate here among our people, but to spread abroad among our enemies the hope that a Governor is about to be elected in North Carolina who will be their friend; under whose auspices the "old flag shall fly once more over North Carolina;" through whose agency, in the language of Mr. James H. Everett, "a crash will come;" when, instead of President Davis, "another shall fill not his place, but the place of President of us all."

Such are the hopes which the north is deriving, through Horace Greeley, from this political contest of Mr. Holden. These hopes are diffused through the army of Grant, and stimulate their persistent efforts to capture the capital of the nation. This is not the first occasion on which Horace Greeley has availed himself of Mr. Holden's name; or, as he with more familiarity styles him, "Holden's name, and 'Holden's' acts, to serve the cause of subjugation. And others besides him—yanks enemies, to encourage on their work of slaughter and destruction, make avail of Mr. Holden. Edward Everett, the silken orator, discoursing over the scarce-buried martyrs on bloody Gettysburg, hailed thusly, whom he styled the "Independent press," as unlikering its artillery."

The Washington mixed meeting, of white yanks and nigger contrabands, style him "friend," and ask for reinforcements, that they may come and shake hands with him. Joy, the yankee, nestled among the other thieves in desolated Newbern, espoused his cause as the "friend of the people." John Baxter, the pupil of Brownlow and disciple in treason of Andy Johnston, transmits to him yankee new-papers, with his, Baxter's, regards. Yankee prisoners, passing through the streets of our towns, audaciously cheer him, in token of their support and affiliation; and a "paroled prisoner," an honorable and high-toned son of North Carolina, coming back from the prisons of yankee captivity, bears testimony that the open talk among his jailors was, "that Holden was to bring the State back into the Union, and be military Governor; and that the glorious stars and stripes were soon to wave over the graves of rebels and traitors;" and the "paroled prisoner" appeals that this is true, to three hundred and fifty of his fellow prisoners, for the truth of what he says, and they confirm it. And now Horace Greeley, echoing this general sentiment of our foes, couples the candidacy of Mr. Holden with the "flying of the old flag one more over North Carolina," and by the side thereof he lays this threat against those who oppose their choice—"there will be a reckoning for these deeds and their doers."

In the very moment when Horace Greeley is leveling this threat against our people on Mr. Holden's account, he, the latter, is leveling threats against our Government, and is advising the people to rise up and resist its authority and to take its functions into their own hands. In all his career of agitation and folly, he has uttered nothing more insurrectionary than in his last issue, when he says "the people of the two sections must rise up and command the peace." How does he propose the people should "rise up"? We conceive his idea, but why does he not make it more plain? If it were carried out, then, as Horace Greeley says, "the old flag will fly once more over North Carolina," and for her soldiers and loyal men "there will be a reckoning for these deeds, and their doers."

Death of Hon. W. W. Avery.

The Supreme Court of this State, has affirmed the constitutionality of the Conscription law; as also of the case rendering liable the principals of substitutes. The decision of the Court is rendered from the majority—Judges Pearson and Manly concurring—Chief Justice Pearson dissenting.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 4th inst., says that "Capt. Jas. Y. Mason, of the rebel army, nephew of James M. Mason, the rebel commissioner in England, who has twice been paroled to the limits of the city, was arrested Thursday evening in the act of skimming for Dixie, having in his possession a letter in cipher, concealed in his vest. He was placed in *Mystic* street prison for safe keeping."

"The Criminal Combination."

We are not at all surprised at the development, made in the *Conservative* of Saturday, of the existence of this base and treasonable organization. We have been in possession of its oath, form of initiation, signs and passwords for more than a month. For more than a month we have known that the Rev. Orrin Churchill was one of its members; and an initiate; and we are just as well satisfied of the extent of its criminal purposes and objects which it has in view, as we are of its existence.

We are able now to state the reasons why we have not heretofore published the names, with all the facts in our possession. We were aware that there were many innocent men who had been deceived and deluded into this association, who we believed, would, on being convinced of their error, and on being shown the true nature of the organization, withdraw and expose the iniquitous proceedings. And we believed the Rev. Orrin Churchill to be one of these men. There are others also whom we know, of whom we formed the hope, that they too, would make their escape from the contamination, before the hand of the Government should begin to be laid on it, so he determined to use his influence to extricate them.

We urge upon the public to read this exposure of Mr. Churchill, and of Silas Beckwith, Benton Holland, G. H. Holland, J. B. Long and R. M. Sugg. There has been and still is in our midst a band of traitors and traitors—no other names fit their case—who have taken up a plan, or association, concocted by the Yankees for the infamous purpose, by treasonable communication, of aiding in the subjugation of their country, and in the restoration of the Federal dominion. These conspirators are bound by the horrid oath which the *Conservative* publishes. We have a copy in substance of it, obtained from a totally different source indeed from a different county, and

Hence the statement, and hence the solemn statement of five others, made under oath, before a magistrate. We know others who are more guilty. Here in this town of Raleigh, there is a nest of as infamous traitors and treason, conspiracy and deception, which is beginning to be exposed in Georgia and Alabama; and we hope will soon set the light through the forms of judicial investigation in North Carolina.

It would be well for the Rev. Mr. Bragg to turn his attention to these horrible, nefarious, oath-bound conspiracies, by which men "bind themselves under no less penalty than to have their head shot through." He might warn the poor soldiers against the artful machinations of vile men, who seduce the ignorant into their hidden and wicked combinations. He might tell them that they would find even professed christian preachers, wolves in sheep's clothing, engaged in initiating their ignorant followers into these criminal associations; and that he might especially bid them, the poor soldiers, beware, as of active agencies of the devil.

The Reverend gentleman might furthermore admonish these poor soldiers, that the promises of protection held out by these midnight meetings, are false. He might point them to the fact that the Yankees preserve no faith, keep no promises, and that to trust them is to trust to falsehood and deception. He might tell them that lately, in Eastern North Carolina, they have robbed indiscriminately—Union men have fare rather the worse, for they add to their robbery of them, the impositions of their masters not upon their own desertion of their country.

All this Mr. Bragg might teach them, and more. He might point them to the 2d and 9th chapters of Joshua, and show them how that he, who living in Jericho, nevertheless concealed and effected the escape of the spies, who came to spy for the destruction of the city, was he that the *Hostile* and that they who took protection when the city was besieged, were the descendants and kin of this common prostitute; and that the "signs of the red and white cord," would be signs of ignominy and dishonor. And that the Rev'd Chaplain, rising to the true dignity and attitude of a servant of God, and called exponent of sacred scripture, in his desire to do the duty of piety—not to associate it with religion as a kindred duty—knavish virtue. He might bid the soldier to be brave and faithful, assured of his that fidelity to his country's devotion to God.

We hope that when Mr. Bragg comes to be chaplain, he will be adequate to the theme.

"The New Firm"

It will be necessary for Mr. Holden, or Gov. Holden, as he will then be, in settling the accounts of his partnership with George N. Sanders, to keep both his eyes wide open; for Sanders is a shrewd and sharp business man—having swindled every one he has come in contact with, except the State of North Carolina; and which happily escaped through the agency of Col. McRae. Mr. Sanders has been enabled to keep up for awhile; but he is an extravagant spender, on the principle of "easy comes easy goes"; and it is not improbable that he may compromise, or sell out, before the articles of copartnership can be signed between him and Mr. Holden. The only way to prevent this, was to recognize his claim distinctly, and at once, in order that he might know what Governor Holden would do for him, if elected. This Mr. Holden has done, by publicly accusing Gov. Vance of "breaking his contract with Mr. Sanders." Nevertheless Mr. Sanders may be too hard run to wait, and may still compromise. He offered Col. McRae to retract all the offensive slanders he put forth against him, for comparatively a small sum; and the Colonel could readily have bought him off with "golden chasars" belonging to North Carolina.

The giving of timely notice to a brother in distress, implies the duty to conceal and foster spirit of the enemy—to facilitate the escape of those who are prisoners, and to aid deserters.

We are aware of the fact, from good authority, that the enemy understood these signs, for some of their prisoners responded to them a few days since. We are informed, also, that this body of traitors, have in this State three lines of communication with the enemy, by which they have carried on their correspondence—one by way of Wilson to the enemy's steamer that formerly plied on the Roanoke and Chowan; another, by way of Wilmington, and the third over the mountains; and we should not be surprised if this correspondence should reveal startling facts, whenever exposed.

We are further informed, that there was a purpose, in the event Burnside had landed at Plymouth, for these bands of traitors to have risen up and made common cause with his advancing forces.

And now, what does the Government, and what do the people mean to do with this secret, diabolical foe? As yet we are strong enough to crush them. A hard disaster to Gen. Lee would make them our masters. That such an occasion is criminal, and its members liable to indictment, there can be no question. We think there is evidence to convict some of them. Let the law then take hold of the leaders. Let the chief initiator here in this town be arrested. Let the man be arrested at white house the meetings have been held. When the law begins to act, there will come forth additional proof each day. The District Attorney will find information abundant. We have been told of a magistrate in Cary district, and several citizens who wish to make communications. Let them come out at once, and do so now, before the law begins to work. These societies extend to Guilford, Randolph and Davidson. The yanks, who cheered Mr. Hubbell were no doubt brother "heroes." Kirk and his set are unquestionably "brothers" (we hope in distress). The deserters who shot Mr. Johnson—indeed, he and Gov. Holden should realize something by the sale of the "Life and Times;" in which case there would be necessary a "settlement of accounts" between them; and in that event it will be necessary for the Doctor to watch out.

Altogether, here is quite a wonderful extract from the "order of Naval Stores."

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"The Criminal Combination."

We have forced this base and treasonable organization to uncoil and to lie at length exposed in all its deformity to the public gaze; and this too, in the best possible manner—by the present confession of honest but deceived and misguided men, who have been seduced into its secret precincts, have become acquainted with its dark and criminal purposes, have been startled by its fearful revelations, and overburdened with the dread responsibility which it has in view, as we are of its existence.

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sentiment crushes out this vile treason. If we have not here, strength or soul to eradicate this evil, look to it, if disaster befall our arms, it will eradicate us.

"We now tell President Davis that our people are alike indifferent to his threats and his blandishments."—*Raleigh Standard*, June 21st.

Will any one suppose that, at the very time Mr. Holden made the foregoing declaration, he had written out for one of "our people," a very dear friend of his, an application for one of the "blandishments" of "President Davis," in the shape of a song chaplaincy at one of the Hospitals? Yet this is so. And now, what has become of the application of the Rev. Mr. Bragg? It would be a delightful field for usefulness for a friend of Mr. Holden—a clerical friend—a missionary—one who, along with religious instruction, would not mind to say a word or two for a friend. One who could initiate the soldier; at once into the mysteries of his religion, and also North Carolina politics—who could preach *Peace* in a double aspect.

It would then be wholly unnecessary, (indeed it is unnecessary now,) for any one to smuggle Raleigh *standards* into the Hospitals for the Rev'd recipient of "President Davis' blandishment," would be a *Standard* in himself. What has become of the application?

By-the-by, we have received a copy of the oath of the secret combination of the "Heroes of America;"—this infamous concoction of treason, conspiracy and deception, which is beginning to be exposed in Georgia and Alabama; and we hope will soon set the light through the forms of judicial investigation in North Carolina.

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